

REMARKS

The application is believed to be in condition for allowance.

Claims 1-11 are pending, claims 12-13 being cancelled.

The Official Action rejected claim 1 under §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite

Responsively, claim 1 has been amended so as to remedy the stated basis of rejection. Accordingly, withdrawal of the indefiniteness rejection is solicited.

The Official Action rejected claims 1-5 under §102 as anticipated by SMITH 5,321,372.

The Official Action rejected claims 6-8 under §103 as obvious over SMITH '372 in view of KING et al. 4,404,424.

The Official Action rejected claims 9-11 under §103 as obvious over SMITH '372 in view of SMITH 4,339,733 (referred to as SMITH2).

SMITH '372 discloses a cable "capable" of radiating, as any cable is capable of radiating depending on the structure of the cable and the frequency of the signals transmitted. However, claim 1 recites "a radiating cable" and not a cable capable of radiating. The term "radiating cable" has a well-established specific meaning in the field of telecommunications and therefore inherently conveys to one of skill that the cable has a structure developing radiations. See SMITH2 as well as other patents, e.g., U.S Patent No. 4,280,225.

As amended, claim 1 starts by reciting the structure of a bifilar radiating cable.

Attention should be paid to the actual recitations, which recitations must be taught or suggested by the art for there to be either anticipation or obviousness. Claim 1 recites a radiating cable comprising at least one cable segment (1) in which the conductor wires have ends (5) connected to a connector, and free ends (3) opposite the connector. This is shown in application Figure 1. The cable segment has a free end opposite the end provided with a connector. This free end usually results in an actual impedance of the cable which varies with the length of the cable. Claim 1 requires that free ends of the conductor wires be connected together through a load (4) equal to a characteristic impedance of the cable segment.

SMITH '372 does not disclose a radiating cable, as recited, but rather discloses a linking cable. In a linking cable both ends are provided with a connector for connection to equipment. An object of SMITH '372 is to "minimize emissions radiating from the cable" as per Abstract lines 4-5.

SMITH '372 teaches that, in order to reduce susceptibility and emissions, the cable is provided at both ends with matched loads equal to a characteristic impedance of the cable. See column 4, lines 43-63 cited in the Official Action.

Rather than anticipating the present invention, SMITH '372 teaches away from the present invention as the

teaching of SMITH '372 concerns reducing emissions, which is contrary to the goals of a successful radiating cable. Thus, at best, SMITH '372 includes a teaching which should be viewed as a positive evidence of non-obviousness.

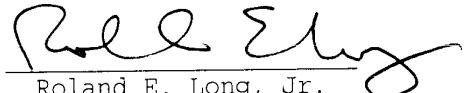
In view of the above, the pending rejections are not believed to be viable. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the pending rejections and allowance of all the claims are respectfully requested.

As discussed by telephone, applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner contact the undersigned attorney to arrange an interview in this case.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version showing the changes made to the claims. The attached page is captioned "VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE."

Respectfully submitted,

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"VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE"

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 1 has been amended as follows:

--1. (thrice amended) A radiating cable comprising a pair of insulated conductor wires (2), the cable comprising at least one cable segment (1) in which said conductor wires have [first] ends (5) connected to a connector, and free ends (3) opposite said connector,

wherein said free ends are connected together through a load (4) equal to a characteristic impedance of [the] said at least one cable segment[, and second ends (5) opposite said free ends, connected to a connector].--